FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA RADIO COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF AARON'S EUROPEAN TRIP

AU271420 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A forum of the European public on disarmament and security with the participation of more than 250 representatives from Europe, the United States, Canada, the United Nations and other organizations has been opened in the Belgian town of De Haan. The latest Soviet peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin are highlighted in the discussions. The proposals' goal is strengthened security and trust and reduction of military confrontation in Europe. Ways of neutralizing U.S. plans to stockpile new medium-range missiles in West Europe are also expected to be pursued.

Contrary to the European public's demands for disarmament and security, certain NATO circles are undertaking concrete measures for the fulfillment of those plans. That is the purpose of David Aaron's tour in West Europe, [words indistinct] and of the NATO Political and Military Commission's session in Ottawa which ended last night.

INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM SESSION ENDS IN BLAGOEVGRAD 27 OCTOBER

AU271954 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Blagoevgrad, Oct 27, (BTA)--The 12th session of the chairmen of the national coordination bodies of the "Intercosmos" programme ended today. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In the course of five days the delegates to the conference discussed questions concerned with the international manned flights under the "Intercosmos" programme, with the scientific results achieved so far and with the drawing up of a scientific and technological experimental programme for future flights. A 1981/85 plan for joint space research has been endorsed.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the conference, corresponding member Prof Dr Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the National Committee for Exploration and Utilization of Space, told a BTA reporter: "Besides the usual reports on the implementation of the "Intercosmos" programme, other important and promising scientific and technological tasks were solved here. The catalogues in five basic directions of cooperation between the ten member-states were approved: space physics, satellite communications, space meteorology, space biology and medicine, and remote sounding of the earth with a view to tackling economic tasks. These are the catalogues that outline the basis on which space studies in the comming five years are the rest on.

The conference adopted documents on the relations "Intercosmos" will maintain with other bodies and organizations, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the World Union of Electric Communications included.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPSU'S MASHEROV

Visit to Varna Okrug

AU261921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, accompanied by Todor Stoichev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, and by other okrug and city leaders, today visited Bulgaria-Soviet Friendship Monument Park and laid flowers at that impressive monument.

27 October Departure

AU271950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, left Bulgaria today. He was in Bulgaria on a brief holiday.

At Plovdiv airport he was seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee. Sergey Kornishev, Soviet consul general in Plovdiv, was also presented.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S TODO KURTOVIC

Meeting With Tanchev

AU261650 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA)--Today the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council Petur Tanchev received the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by Federal Conference Chairman Todo Kurtovic, which is here on a visit.

Mr Petur Tanchev acquainted the Yugoslav delegation with the activity of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. He spoke about the half-century long unity of action between the Agrarian Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party. The guests (?were) informed about the role of the most popular organization of the Yugoslav peoples in the fulfillment of the tasks put forward by the union of communists of Yugoslavia.

The possibilities for expanding the relations of goodneighbourliness between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav peoples were also discussed.

This afternoon the delegation will visit several historical sights in the capital.

According to schedule the guests will start touring the counties of Ruse, Varna and Plovdiv tomorrow.

Visit to Ruse

AU271717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by its president, Todo Kurtovic, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, arrived in Ruse. The delegation is accompanied by Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

This morning, the Yugoslav officials paid an official visit to Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, who acquainted them with the history, socio-economic and cultural development of the okrug.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation later visited the pantheon of the heroes of the Bulgarian national revival and the "Baba Tonka" museum.

Meeting With Stoychev

LD291044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sofia--The SAWPY delegation, led by SAWPY President Todo Kurtov[illegible], is spending the 4th day of its visit to Bulgaria in Varna on the Black Sea, where it arrived this morning from Ruse on the Danube. On arrival the members of the delegation were received by Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the district committee and candidate [as received] member of the BCP Politburo.

Stoychev informed the visitors of the development of the town and district and of the activity of the party and sociopolitical organizations. He spoke about the cooperation between the towns of Rijeka and Varna and about the need for broader cooperation and contacts between the two countries. Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, stressed that possibilities existed for the most concrete cooperation possible and for taking concrete steps which would create conditions for better understanding, broader cooperation, greater exchange of tourists, and so on.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU261710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, an SED Central Committee working group led by Hubert Egemann, chief of the Transport Department at the SED Central Committee, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. The GDR visitors acquainted themselves with the BCP experience in carrying out party decisions in the field of transportation. The guests were received by Comrade Grisha Filipov. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues on further developing and deepening cooperation between the BCP and SED were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER RALLIS

27 October Arrival

AU271540 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 27, (BTA)--Today Mr Yeoryios Rallis, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, arrived here on an official visit.

At the airport of Sofia he was welcomed by his host--the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria Mr Petur Mladenov.

The first formal talks between the two foreign ministers are to be held this morning here.

On arrival the Greek foreign minister told a BTA reporter "we have no problems to disrupt our relations with Bulgaria. We shall discuss matters of mutual interests and the ways and means of further improving bilateral relations, a difficult job though it is in view of the excellent state they are now."

Commencement of Talks

AU271542 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 27, (BTA)--The Bulgarian and the Greek foreign ministers, Mr Petur Maladenov and Mr Yeoryios Rallis, regard the relations between their countries in the political, economic and the cultural spheres as favourable.

The first round of formal talks which began here this morning dealt with Bulgaro-Greek links of cooperation.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Rallis stressed the significance of the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis and of the frequent meetings at various levels which helped in the further expansion of contacts between the two countries.

The good contractual and legal basis on which bilateral relations rest and the fast rates at which trade grew, were emphasized at the talks.

The two ministers spoke also about the existing possiblities for closer, better and more effective cooperation.

They emphasized the importance of new forms of economic and industrial cooperation to be introduced at stepped up rates and the importance of joint appearance on third markets.

Cultural exchange, too, figured prominently in the talks. The two parties decided to continue to encourage its promotion.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Rallis agreed that the prospects facing Bulgaro-Greek goodneighbourliness and understanding were exceptionally favourable.

Mladenov Dinner For Rallis

AU271942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, has given an official dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of Yeoryios Rallis, Greek foreign minister. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Greek Commission for Economic Cooperation; Vasil Tsanov, minister; Ivan Sakarev, deputy minister; and high-ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the dinner.

The officials accompanying Yeoryios Rallis and the ambassadors of the two countries, Nikolay Todorov and Andonios Nomikos, were also present.

During the friendly dinner the two foreign ministers proposed toasts.

Ceremony at Dimitrov Mausoleum

AU261726 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, led by Federal Conference Chairman Todo Kurtovic, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, Georgi Dimitrov. The Yugoslav delegation also visited the museum of the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria.

MLADENOV ATTENDS AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU281534 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria, has given a reception on the occasion of the Austrian national holiday. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and the government; and Franz D'Alena Cancellario, dean of the diplomatic corps and Italian ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the reception.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE PUBLIC FIGURE 28 OCTOBER

AU281916 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 28 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here the prominent Japanese public figure Mr Yoshinor Maeda. Mr Zhivkov had a business talk with him.

ZHIVKOV VISITS YOUTH EXHIBITION IN PLOVDIV

AU261526 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Drazha Vulcheva, Goergi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov and Nacho Papazov today visited the 10th National Exhibition on Technical and Scientific Creativeness of Youth in Plovdiv. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was welcomed by Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by okrug and municipal leaders led by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee. After his visit to the exhibition, Todor Zhivkov attended a meeting at the Moskva Hall in the city where he met the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau, the Central Organizational Committee of the 10th National Exhibition on Technical and Scientific Creativeness of Youth and followers of the youth movement. Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal attention and warm cares for developing and making the movement for technical and scientific creativeness of youth a school for communist education. Comrade Georgi Danev drew a final analysis on the work that has been done so far. He emphasized that more than 1.35 million boys and girls have participated in the preparatory work for the 10th youth exhibition. More than 90 percent of the exhibition's preparatory work was implemented in the enterprises' engineering designs. The economic effect of the themes implemented in production amounts to more than 86 million leva.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively assessed the work performed and emphasized that the young creators are now facing many similar tasks.

PRAGUE PRESS COMMENT ON TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS VIEWED

ID251000 Prague CTK in English 0844 GMT 25 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Prague--The so-called Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted, whose six members were sentenced by the municipal court in Prague on Tuesday, supported violence and sought to disrupt the legal order, today's Trade Union daily PRACE said.

It pointed out that Petr Uhl, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Havel, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova acted in defence of persons who had been sentenced in Czechoslovakia for serious crimes, breach of the peace and espionage. They were engaged in anti-state, unlawful activities, spread fabrications about alleged persecution of Czechoslovak citizens for their political convictions and religious beliefs. The daily stressed they were not sentenced for their "conviction" but for concrete transgressions of the socialist legal order.

The youth daily MLADA FRONTA said that the members of the "committee" are being hypocritically presented by Western propaganda as "victims of their political conviction" but that the facts and evidence of their unlawful activity punishable by law are clear. "They have never won the support or tacit agreement of the Czechoslovak public" as they liked to claim, the daily said, adding that such people deserve not only penalties according to law, but also moral condemnation by the whole society.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE said that the Czechoslovak people cannot remain indifferent to subversion and similar acts of which the members of the "Committee" were found guilty. The daily said that the extreme right in the world, in which also fascist elements have their place, seeks helpers in its countries and abroad. It seeks to undermine socialist development in Czechoslovakia by means of distortions of facts, falsification, half-truths and downright lies.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

ID240918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 24 Oct 79 ID

[From the "Press Review": RUDE PRAVO on trial of CSSR dissidents]

[Text] Under the title "The Laws Cannot Be Violated With Impunity", RUDE PRAVO comments today on the main hearing which has just ended at the city court in Prague. On trial were Petr Uhl, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Havel, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova, who had been accused of the punishable offense of subversion of the republic and who were also sentenced according to our laws.

Jiri Hecko, the author of the RUDE PRAVO commentary, states that the beginning of 1978, Uhl, Benda, Bednarova and Nemcova set up in Prague an illegal, antistate organization with the cover name "the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted". Also associated with their activity were Dienstbier and Havel. The members of this committee, RUDE PRAVO writes, actively participated in a number of antistate, illegal actions. The preliminary and main hearings produced a great number of documents about this activity.

The purpose of the so-called "committee" was to stir up distrust and hostility toward the socialist state system in Czechoslovakia and to vilify our country abroad on the basis of fabricated and falsified facts, as well as to create the impression that in our country there is a mass and illegal persecution of citizens for their political views or religious beliefs.

RUDE PRAVO underlines that they attempted to present as victims of so-called political persecution even persons who had been sentenced for serious, generally criminal, and violent punishable offenses. The main hearing brought to light sufficient evidence that Uhl and the other accused were trying to utilize every opportunity to slander the socialist and legal system and to incriminate our state bodies.

The services of Uhl, Havel and other members of the so-called "committee" were used with great willingness by anticommunist centers. RUDE PRAVO emphasizes that the main hearing, which has been just concluded, proved on the basis of many conclusive facts that the unlawful activity of this illegal organization was an indivisible part of the tactical and strategic interests of contemporary anticommunism. Their true face is best illustrated by the fact that, in return for their subversive activity, they were supported both morally and financially by anticommunist circles abroad. Uhl, Havel, and others cannot excuse themselves by saying that in the past they were not emphatically enough warned that through their activity they were violating our laws, or that they were not warned about the consequences if they nonetheless continued in their activity. They did not learn from this. They continued to further develop their criminal activity and were attempting to involve other persons. Inevitably, the consequences had to come--and the responsibility for them can be attached by the accused only to themsleves alone, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

RUDE PRAVO DENOUNCES 'DISSIDENT,' ATTEMPT TO FORM FIFTH COLUMN

ID201045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 20 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Zdenek Horeni writes in today's RUDE PRAVO, under the title "A False and Hopeless Card," about the anticommunist speculation concerning dissidents. He recalls that since the cold war period, not much was changed in the policy of the reactionary forces of the West towards Czechoslovakia. Anti-Czechoslovak campaigns have the same background today just like after February [1948] or after 1968.

Zdenek Horeni notes that strategists of the North Atlantic pact, the advocates of international monopolies, military-industrial complexes, press lords and reactionaries of all hues, ranging from rightist opportunists and emigres to the so-called internal wreckers and ideological deserters--who in propaganda jargon abroad are called dissidents--have joined forces in the crusade against Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries. In substance they call for a revanche, try to organize antistate groups, produce inflammatory pamphlets and false rumors, slander society and the state on orders from abroad. Praise and dollars are not spared in the West for these services. RUDE PRAVO recalls that a dissident is valued more on the anticommunist market than, for instance, an emigre. They need martyrs, not in Vienna or Munich, but rather in Prage, Moscow or Warsaw. That is why they preferred to have Kohout in Prague. According to an article in the French paper LE MATIN DE PARIS, Pavel Kohout to a large extent coordinated the activities of supporters of the charter and urged the Western press to show more interest in the activities of Czechoslovak wreckers. Kohout allegedly boasted: My activity here--meaning Prague--is useful. I live comfortably from the author's fees I receive from the West and can carry out considerable activities, especially being the focal point of the Czechoslovak opposition.

Certain circles in the West started an uproar after the Czechoslovak authorities refused to let Kohout return to Czechoslovakia. No wonder, notes RUDE PRAVO, they knew that they were losing not only a dissident, but a resident. Zdenek Horeni further recalls in his article that the dissidents try to create the impression that they represent a virtual political movement. But in fact the appearance of fame is being given to the dissidents only by the mechanism of reactionary propaganda. Their voice can come from the rostrum only conditionally, when it is necessary to sound off against socialism, detente or disarmament initiatives. That is why the staffs of international anticommunism renew and expand contacts with remnants of rightist and antisocialist elements. They use for this purpose not only secret means but also sections of diplomatic officers, tourism and so forth. The dissidents and their foreign patrons naturally try to adequately conceal their true mission, intentions and aims. They sometimes "improve" socialism, and then again they become alleged defenders of human rights.

Zdenek Horeni recalls in the article that the class base of the dissidents lies beyond the socialist countries. It is the class of monopoly capitalism, international reaction, a class which bears responsibility for Chile and Vietnam. (?He stresses) that in the case of dissidents what is involved is in substance an attempt to form some sort of fifth column in the ranks of citizens of socialist society. Some governments of North Atlantic pact states support this idea. RUDE PRAVO notes that this is barefaced interference in the internal affairs of our country and a denial of one of the leading principles of the Helsinki Final Act. He continues: Anticommunism believes that with detente it now can penetrate more deeply into socialist societies under the slogan of exchanging persons and information. All those in our country or abroad who calculate on manifestations of weakness on the part of our society and again try to play against us the compromised, counterrevolutionary card are mistaken. It is a false and hopeless card, stresses Zdenek Horeni in today's RUDE PRAVO.

HUA GUOFENG'S VISIT TO BRITAIN ASSESSED

LD282230 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] London (CETEKA correspondent)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng arrived here today opening his six-day official visit to Great Britain included in his current tour of four West European countries--France, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy.

Hua Guofeng, welcomed in Britain actually as a head of state, will be received in the Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth, and a dinner will be given in honour of his delegation by the Duke of Kent who was the first member of the British royal family to visit China--the visit took place last summer.

The ostentatious attention paid to Hua Guofeng's visit results from the effort of both countries to deepen their cooperation on the basis of "common aims." The GUARDIAN wrote yesterday that from the ideological point of view, Britain is now closer to China than any of the other three states included in Hua's tour of Western Europe. The daily said that in London the Chinese premier will be able to speak about "hegemonism" without embarassing his hosts.

The observer today expressed the view that China very likely considers Great Britain the key member of NATO and the European Economic Community. Britain is interested in growing trade with China and none of the two sides conceals its interest in arms contracts, particularly the long-discussed deliveries of British Harrier military aircraft with vertical take-off to the Chinese Army. It is not by chance that the Chinese premier is going to visit the Rolls-Royce factory in Derby from which it purchased a licence for the production of aircraft engines Spey. British official circles show willingness to further extend military cooperation with Beijing according to its interest and supply the Chinese Army, e.g., with tanks.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SRV'S GIAP

Meeting With Prague Mayor

LD262016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice permier and minister of national defense, visited the old town hall in Prague today. Zdenek Zuska, the mayor of Prague, emphasized in his greetings address the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people, which is also manifested in the fraternal contacts between the capitals of both countries, Prague and Hanoi. Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap paid tribute to the dynamic development in the building of the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Departure for Bratislava

LD262018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The SRV party-government delegation headed by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of national defense, left Prague for Bratislava this afternoon. At the Ruzyne Airport, the guests were seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and other officials.

Greeting by Janik

LD262020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The SRV party-government delegation headed by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of national defense, arrived in Bratislava today. At the airport it was cordially welcomed by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

Visit to Bratislava

LD282150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy premier and minister of national defense, visited the Primacialni Palace in Bratislava today. Augustin Michalicka, first deputy mayor, briefed the guests on the history of Bratislava and on its recent development. In the morning the Vietnamese party and government delegation made a boat trip on the Danube to historical Devin and visited the modern housing estates of the capital of Slovakia.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN, ZAMBIAN AMBASSADORS--Simail Razali, Malaysian ambassador to Czechslovakia based in Warsaw, and Syanga Xavier Shimabale, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to Czechoslovakia based in Moscow, arrived in Prague today in present their credentials to the president of the republic. Both diplomats were welcomed by Jindrich Tucek, director of diplomatic protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD]

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS GDR DISSIDENT BAHRO

DW231300 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Oct 79 pp 20-23 DW

[Romain Leick and Ulrich Schwarz undated interview with GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro in Bonn]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, being a convinced communist, you were imprisoned in the GDR for more than 2 years because you sharply criticized the SED regime in your book "The Alternative." Since you have been in the West you only say good and nice things about the GDR in public. How does that fit together?

Bahro: I have various reasons for doing so. First of all, I have to thank the GDR for the job it did to publicize my concept. Of course, I believe in the quality of my book. But this great multiplication of effects, which is a result of the interplay of the GDR leadership and the Western mass media, naturally is not attributable to my own work. That is quite clear to me.

SPIEGEL: Isn't this a somwhat cynical standpoint for a communist?

Bahro: I am just stating a reality...

SPIEGEL: ...which was, however, not intended by the GDR, so you have no reason to be grateful.

Bahro: No, it is just something that also determines my attitude. The second thing is that I am interested in dismantling the mystic fear of the state security organs in the GDR. I have experienced them as I had expected. They use the same water as other intelligence services in other industrialized countries.

SPIEGEL: In the Federal Republic you would not have been arrested because of a scathing analysis of West German policies.

Bahro: The only thing which really remains and which triggers justified indignation is that this apparatus, which is no worse than other security apparatuses in other countries, is set against the author of political books at all.

SPIEGEL: There is something else that is typical of the system, namely that you were not sentenced for what you had done but for alleged intelligence activities. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND even implied that "money" was the reason for your book.

Bahro: But the Ministry of State Security and the legal bodies do have clever minds. Nonetheless, they adopted an idea for the trial which was ridiculously weak even from their own standpoint. They made such a weak performance juridically that my attorney Gregor Gysi was able to demand an acquittal within the established logic.

SPIEGEL: But he was not successful, that's what is decisive.

Bahro: Not at all. You know, they could have proceeded in a different way. They could have put me on trial for high treason, for instance, that would have been possible juridically. After all, I called for the ideological subversion of the politburocratic distatorship.

SPIEGEL: So you got off well with 8 years?

Bahro: I am only saying that I would have preferred a trial with a truly political indictment.

SPIEGEL: After all, the death penalty is possible for high treason.

Bahro: Well, that doesn't have to be discussed.

SPIEGEL: Then what would have been a realistic punishment?

Bahro: Fifteen years, for instance, but they obviously did not want that, though initially there were indications. Well-established professors were appointed experts to assess my book for the judiciary. Their recommendation practically amounted to putting me on trial just like Bukharin, Rajk and Kostoff, Slansky and Clementis.

SPIEGEL: That means that they would have given you an enormous political weight.

Bahro: Yes, and theoretically I would then have had to be shot.

SPIEGEL: That sounds as if you had accepted any personal risk to disseminate your ideas.

Bahro: You may say so, this interpretation is absolutely correct.

SPIEGEL: Yet, your basic solidarity with the SED regime and even its methods seems to be intact.

Bahro: Not at all, because understanding everything does not mean pardoning everything. There is a rational--yes, that is the proper word--a rational understanding of the reasons why the GDR leadership had to act the way it did in my case. The conduct of the GDR is identical with my analysis of the system. Everything was bound to happen the way it did. I was and am unable to feel hatred. I am through that. I am not prepared to judge the GDR on the basis of conditions other than its own. That's the point.

SPIEGEL: Even if we accept that--to the regime you are a negative symbolic figure.

Bahro: But that is one of the essential reasons why I left the country. I do not want to be in the way of the development process which I designed for real existing socialism.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, do we understand you correctly: You left the GDR, because your book has started bearing fruit there?

Bahro: Yes, I would have been in the way of my comrades and friends in the GDR and the SED developing our position. When I say comrades and friends I do not, of course, mean the gentlemen in the Politburo, at least not in their official capacity.

SPIEGEL: But is there a Bahro trend in the SED?

Bahro: Bahro trend is absolute nonsense. What I summarized in my book on the whole is in the air there. It is not a particularly organized current, but these are thoughts and considerations. These are motivations which a great majority of thinking party members simply share. Even in the high ranks of the party there are people who have the same ideas as I have.

SPIEGEL: How do you know?

Bahro: I have received signals, indirect signals, of course. Let me tell you the story. I was naive enough to believe that I was not or was hardly observed by the state security people before my book was finished. In reality I was on their screen since as early as 1975. Did they just not see me well enough? Strictly speaking, the GDR intelligence service is too good for that. They let me finish and publish my book successfully.

SPIEGEL: Why?

Bahro: That I do not know. One could speculate, but I will dispense with that. They let me finish my book, that is obvious. Second, in the course of the investigation a top authority indicated interest in possibly avoiding a trial and in finding a modus vivendi, limited in some way or other, for me in the GDR. What is more, I was asked to expound in detail my ideas of initiating in practice the changes I proposed in my book. I agreed to this request; de facto this memorandum can have been destined for the Politburo only, because for my trial it was unimportant.

SPIEGEL: But why then did the trial take place at all?

Bahro: The trial means that this variant of a modus vivendi for me in effect was not played. However, the offer can also have been a deceitful trick by the investigating authority, that is possible. But to this day I have a different feeling. There is yet a third point--my treatment in the 5 or 6 days between my release and my departure. I was given an opportunity to leave the GDR in a way that allowed me to see once again what they expect me to do.

SPIEGEL: If the GDR authorities had not been sure that you would go to the West, you would not have been set free to stay in the GDR.

Bahro: Of course, I would.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that the SED would have afforded a second Robert Havemann and you would be a free GDR citizen now if you wanted?

Bahro: Free...let me formulate it this way: Unless you assume that the GDR has decreed the amnesty for my sake only, yes, then I would be in the GDR.

SPIEGEL: Havemann was prevented from meeting you, evidently because the SED suspected that he would persuade you to stay in the GDR.

Bahro: Anyway, they were generous enough to let a representative from him see me.

SPIEGEL: Did you know what Havemann wanted to discuss with you?

Bahro: He wrote me a letter, and he was scandalized at my intention to leave. His representative assumed that they had finished me off in prison. She had no other explanation for it.

SPIEGEL: Would Havemann have had a chance to change your mind?

Bahro: No. Ever since ADN published those lies on my trial at the end of June 1978 I saw the necessity of leaving the GDR. It is only for personal reasons that I hesitated for a few weeks in adopting this decision. I asked myself: Isn't this really too much for the comrades and friends who helped you as well as for your relatives?

SPIEGEL: You knew that Havemann wanted to persuade you to stay. What would you have told him?

Bahro: I would have told him: It is my objective this evening to make you understand, Robert, that it is in our common interest for Bahro to leave and Havemann to stay. Why should Havemann now break with the logic of his life and his work of the past 15, 20 years?

SPIEGEL: But you did.

Bahro: Maybe my logic isn't quite the same, and don't you consider it possible that it is in this way that I retain the greatest influence on the GDR? I could do nothing better for further disseminating my thoughts there but make a television statement from the West to the comrades and friends in the GDR.

SPIEGEL: In which it said: "Friends and comrades, read my book, pass it on without too much caution, come to grips with it and otherwise trust in the course of history." Don't you think that this advice can be misunderstood? Rudolf Bahro, it is easy for him to talk, he is in the West now and does not have to struggle with real existing socialism.

Bahro: This suspicion certainly holds true for the more apolitical forces in the GDR who will not change the state of affairs anyway. But people with political awareness will have understood my statement easily in a way you cannot imagine here.

SPIEGEL: And they will not blame you, who has guided their thought, for having preferred to go to the West?

Bahro: If I had stayed I would, like Havemann, have attracted the combined attention of the Western mass media. That would have meant that I would inevitably have been isolated from the thinking process within the party.

SPIEGEL: The combined attention is what you have here now, and this not only from the left. In the future do you want to prohibit applause from the wrong side or do you want to use it to propagate your ideas?

Bahro: It is not necessary to prohibit it, the applause from the right will ebb away very soon.

SPIEGEL: When you arrived it was still loud enough. On the train a reporter of the BILD tried to present a bouquet of flowers from Axel Springer to you.

Bahro: I refused to accept it, because I don't want to have anything to do with the Springer press.

SPIEGEL: The GDR in a clever move released communist Bahro together with anticommunist Nico Huebner into the West. Don't you consider this vicinity somwhat embarrassing?

Bahro: I consider this rather as a move of West German ideologists--those two photos side by side in the press and on television.

SPIEGEL: Huebner dissociated himself hurriedly from you on television.

Bahro: I am glad to hear that.

SPIEGEL: True, you addressed your friends and comrades in the GDR over the West German television. But up to now there has not been a single public word of gratitude by Rudolf Bahro to the many thousands in the West who worked for his release. They included not only socialists but also numerous bourgeois intellectuals and authors like Heinrich Boell and Max Frisch.

Bahro: This failure is accidental. In my second letter from Bautzen, which was published by DER SPIEGEL, I already expressed my thanks for this solidarity. Naturally I am especially happy at the solidarity of progressive people who also denounce the much stronger human rights violations elsewhere.

SPIEGEL: But isn't it typical that you are primarily still interested in the comrades and friends within the SED and not in the leftists in the FRG?

Bahro: This impression will change very soon. You know, the statement I made over ZDF on Wednesday last was my farewell to the GDR. It cannot be my task here to incessantly repeat the proposals I made in The Alternative because they are long known in the GDR.

SPIEGEL: Thus, instead of reforming the real existing socialism from the West you will in the future trouble the real existing capitalism?

Bahro: Your question reveals that on the whole you have a too simple idea of the way the further social development in both systems will take place. You know, in my book I proceeded from the fact that cooperation of the progressive forces is necessary on both sides of the border. But this cooperation consists less in making statements on either side but in developing a policy that gives the progressive forces on the other side leeway. This practically is the basis of my present attitude toward the GDR. If a tough policy is pursued there, the state of affairs will only harden. But you will have to see that the real existing socialism will not collapse, not even in the GDR.

SPIEGEL: But you still believe that it can be reformed?

Bahro: Evolution--here my hopes are fully intact.

SPIEGEL: And how soon can the system change?

Bahro: This has never been answered by a Marxist.

SPIEGEL: Several months before the amnesty the GDR enacted penal laws which in effect are the contrary of what you understand by evolution, namely, a total hardening of the present system.

Bahro: This only indicates that the influence of alternative concepts is growing.

SPIEGEL: You mean, the SED feels endangered?

Bahro: First of all, it strengthens its defense mechanisms. This is a term which I will consider extremely important for the future. We must not press the defense mechanisms. We must not train them.

SPIEGEL: Does the system also strengthen its defense mechanism, because Rudolf Bahro's "Alternative" has started producing effects?

Bahro: For that reason, too.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, your book "The Alternative" has sold 120,000 copies in the Federal Republic. There are about a dozen translations in the West, but the readers of your book almost exclusively are people for whom it was not destined, strictly speaking. How many copies of "The Alternative" were printed in the GDR?

Bahro: At any rate all those in the ideological sector have read it who also advise the party leadership. They are a large number and part of them were even ordered to read it. If they were not, they read on their own initiative. In addition, many sociologists, artists, and ideologists read it. As far as I could see in the few days between my release and my departure, too few of the younger people who are not yet in higher positions have read it; they do not have the necessary contacts to get the book.

SPIEGEL: So the book is known among these who wanted to meet you?

Bahro: I was not yet arrested when they told me in the Ministry of State Security that there were Bahro fans in this ministry.

SPIEGEL: Did you see any of them in the course of the trial?

Bahro: Half of the time we, the interrogator and I, discussed the book and many other things, all the things that belong to me intellectually, but that did not mitigate the toughness of the investigation.

SPIEGEL: Was the state security man so well informed ideologically that he was able to defy you?

Bahro: An excellent man; despite our antagonistic positions we always understood one another on the problems we discussed.

SPIEGEL: Your girlfriend Ursula Beneke actively helped you distribute and disseminate yourbook in the GDR...

Bahro: Some other friends also helped me who in fact risked more than I. We produced a small symbolic number of 70 copies. We dispatched them shortly before DER SPIEGEL publicized me. That is to say, my book appeared in the GDR first. I am still very happy at this fact.

SPIEGEL: But Mrs Beneke was not sued, nor were those other friends who helped you.

Bahro: Yes, that's very interesting, the dissemination of the book in the GDR was investigated meticulously but not prosecuted.

SPIEGEL: It is surprising indeed in how many different ways the state security people operated in the case of Bahro. What happened when you were in prison?

Bahro: In the course of the investigation and also in the execution of the sentence they attached utmost importance to strictly observing the laws. I was neither privileged nor exposed to specific chicanery. The clashes were caused by me. After my first letter from Bautzen was published by DER SPIEGEL, they emptied my cell, took all my papers away, entire piles. [paragraph continues]

I then went on a hunger strike, which I also wanted to report, but it did not work. The copy of my letter to the prosecutor-general probably landed in the Ministry of State Security, and I was completely isolated in Bautzen.

SPIEGEL: The warden didn't give you any food?

Bahro: Only for a week, then I was fed by force, but in a humane way. After 31 days I stopped it, as I had planned.

SPIEGEL: Solitary confinement and forcible feeding--to the leftists in the Federal Republic these are provocative terms describing an inhumane execution of a sentence.

Bahro: They are absolutely right, on principle. You don't have to have claustrophobia to suffer in such a narrow cell. I didn't suffer very much for the simple reason that I have the ability of leading a monk's life.

SPIEGEL: But then it is quite a subjective statement if you tell us that you were not treated badly.

Bahro: Yes, I admit that. Personally I didn't suffer much owing to this...

SPIEGEL: ...frugality.

Bahro: I also said that in my first letter which I managed to get out of Bautzen.

SPIEGEL: By your statements in the West you have produced the impression that political prisoners in the GDR really are treated quite well.

Bahro: The conditions there are far from meeting what can be expected today in a civilized country. But the instruments they use there to break the will of resistance are limited. They do not suffice to seriously embarrass the average type of resistance fighter we know in this century. No good Christian and no good communist can be finished off by these instruments. By the way, the Federal Republic and the Western world are shielding much worse things, in South Africa, for instance. Are there any death cases in the GDR? It is absolutely impossible that an inmate of a GDR prison commits "suicide" in an acrobatic way. Absolutely impossible.

SPIEGEL: Did your fellow prisoners know who you were?

Bahro: From the start, I was surrounded by an atmosphere of solidarity. After a short period they even accepted that I was still a communist. It is a foregone conclusion that the average attitude in such a prison is an extremely virulent anti-communism. My fellow-prisoners saw the difference between communists and communits very quickly.

SPIEGEL: Was your divorced wife or your girlfriend allowed to see you?

Bahro: My divorced wife was allowed to see me, but my friend Ursula Beneke regrettably wasn't.

SPIEGEL: When did you hear of the amnesty?

Bahro: The evening it was announced on television.

SPIEGEL: Not earlier? Was there no whispering campaign?

Bahro: In prison, amnesty always is possible. I never took it very seriously. For reasons of psychological economy I just had prepared for full 8 years, firmly expecting 4 years and considering amnesty at the 30th anniversary 50 percent possible.

SPIEGEL: Did you expect to come under this amnesty?

Bahro: Yes, absolutely, because there was no better opportunity to solve the case.

SPIEGEL: The GDR authorities showed extraordinary generosity to you. You were allowed not only to take your divorced wife, but also your girlfiend and two of your three children...

Bahro: ...I could also have taken my third child with me...

SPIEGEL: ...although it is of age and no longer belongs to the family?

Bahro: Yes.

SPIEGEL: So much generosity was accorded only Wolf Biermann before you. Did the GDR want to get rid of the entire Bahro clan, just like in the case of Biermann?

Bahro: From the beginning I had the impression that they wanted to solve my case wholly and totally.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, in the GDR you were a system opponent, in the FRG you are a system opponent. What do you intend to do here as a communist?

Bahro: What I fought in the GDR was not the system as such, but a specific condition of the system. What I will fight in the Federal Republic is not the social system. The system in the Federal Republic cannot be reduced to capitalism.

SPIEGEL: But?

Bahro: I am convinced, and this is also what determines my attitude to the policy here, that it can be transformed in an evolutionary way only. To the extent that it affects capitalism, however, this evolution will have revolutionary contents.

SPIEGEL: A bit more concretely, if that is possible.

Bahro: Let me put it very clearly. In the 18th and 19th centuries, in the period of capitalism of free competition, the small capitalists and traders tried to increase their profits irrespective of human and social consequences. But, whereas at the time we had a number of small businessmen and profiteers which didn't do much harm to society on the whole and the existence of our civilization, we now have a herd of stamping mammoths destroying our entire civilization: The big monopolies.

SPIEGEL: And you want to tame this herd?

Bahro: They must be subordinated, they must be subjugated. I see it this way: It must be achieved that society controls the state, that the state becomes a social instrument controlling also on an international level this monstrous competition of the monopolies.

SPIEGEL: But here we are at a point where you ought to abound. What you have in mind as a unified society with authoritarian power mechanisms after a communist pattern. The West German society, however, is a pluaralistic society with highly differing views and interests existing side by side. Can you accept at all such a society with its pressure of compromise?

Bahro: Of course, if you have a democratic pluaralistic society, then you can and are bound to have majorities there. And here the question arises: Which human potential, what justified interests are backing this system of monopoly capialism? We must subjugate the monopolies. A consensus on this is possible in a pluralistic society.

SPIEGEL: In which way does communist Bahro intend to bring about this consensus?

Bahro: By way of political actions which in our age can be of an ideal nature.

SPIEGEL: Enlightener Bahro?

Bahro: Enlightenment in the broadest sense, not just rational. You really have to appeal to the innermost necessities of men.

SPIEGEL: If you want to accomplish something in this society, you need to have a political basis. Do you want to join the SPD?

Bahro: Oh, no.

SPIEGEL: Why not? The SPD, too, wants to bring the monopolies under control.

Bahro: What I say also can be read in the SPD theoretical publication NEW SOCIETY and it can also be read in articles of the ideologists of Eurocommunism, that's not the problem. The SPD, and this is a bad thing, must administer the system as it is now. This is both a chain and a commitment. It would be a great error to join the SPD. Such a step would disappoint, totally disappoint all those who have set their hopes on me.

SPIEGEL: But you certainly cannot join the DKP.

Bahro: I believe that the DKP, owing to my analysis of real existing socialism, is really dead now theoretically.

SPIEGEL: The West German writer and ecologist Carl Maery has discovered in you a hidden Green.

Bahro: He is not wrong, but that doesn't mean that I am not a Marxist. But first of all we must see to it that our civilization is not destroyed, then maybe it can be led to my social ideals.

SPIEGEL: Could you imagine being in the Green movement, like communist and GDR philosopher Wolfgang Harich who lives in Austria now? Could you imagine running for the Green in the 1980 election campaign?

Bahro: At this point I want to say just one thing on the election campaign: I will try to see very precisely what I have to do to prevent a Strauss intermezzo.

SPIEGEL: Which would mean that you would go so far as to recommend the SPD to the Bahro fans?

Bahro: I do not know yet. Strauss is undoubtedly a remarkable man and his policy would probably not differ very much from that of the present government. However, the psychological shift to the right which would prevent us from advancing the process of an intellectual changeover to a new society--this shift must be prevented.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, do you not overrate yourself and your influence? Communists have hardly any chances with the voters in the Federal Republic. Are you not afraid that after some weeks of public attention you will disappear into oblivion and will cause a sensation in only leftist circles?

Bahro: I hope I will escape this fate, I hope so, but it can happen. At any rate, I am not prepared to revise my position for opportunistic reasons. By the way, communist Rudi Bahro does not consider the label "communist" very important. I can call myself socialist just as well. Marx sees no difference on principle between socialism and communism.

SPIEGEL: But we in the Federal Republic do.

Bahro: I will react to it, if necessary. That's not the problem for me. I do not have to constantly say that I am a communist. I will never deny what I always meant by it. Let me put it plainly: If the SPD were like the Japanese socialists...

SPIEGEL: ...What are they like?

Bahro: In the foreign political review of the GDR, HORIZONT, I read a portrait of Japanese socialist leader Comrade Asukata who said that what mattered was a peaceful democratic revolution against the monopoly capital. I quite agree to this formula.

SPIEGEL: The Eurocommunists, above all the Italians and the Spaniards, pleaded with the SED for your release, but they do not share your ideas. There has been practically no real discussion within communist parties of your "alternative." Do you find that depressing?

Bahro: I had greater hopes that these parties would deal more with the contents, but I understand at least that the Italian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party cannot steer a course that would mean a formal breach with Moscow. That would be nonsense.

SPIEGEL: When the Eurocommunists discuss Bahro, does not that call for a breach with Moscow?

Bahro: It is a fact that the parties in Italy and Spain face a point where they have to say very clearly what they are practically doing already: We do not want to end up in a situation as it exists in the Soviet Union and East Europe. We must achieve socialism here, whatever that may mean concretely later on, but it must be achieved through a peaceful democratic revolution against monopoly capital. Our aim has nothing to do with the social structure and the political system in East Europe. The Eurocommunists so far do not want to state that unconditionally.

SPIEGEL: Do you have contacts with Eurocommunists?

Bahro: Not so far, but I assume that they will talk to me. I feel committed to Euro-communism: I must take a hand in bringing together what has broken apart in the socialist movement since 1917-18.

SPIEGEL: The unity of social democrats and communists? Who would be the partner of the SPD in this country?

Bahro: You are quite right in asking this question, but I do not want to say more about it now.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that you will try to create such a partner by gathering independent leftists around you?

Bahro: Actually, one expects me to cooperate in this.

SPIEGEL: How is one supposed to understand that? Do you want to found a party? Now, prior to the elections next year?

Bahro: Well, I came now. I must decide now on the political course--and I will do it now, despite all the risks. I can fall on my face completely in doing it. It can go wrong completely.

SPIEGEL: Once more: Is it a matter of building up a socialist partner for the SPD?

Bahro: You are doggedly asking questions. Well then: I plan to do that.

SPIEGEL: How and from what position? As a private scientist who occasionally takes the floor with articles, essays or more books?

Bahro: I have no clear idea yet how the political mechanism could function. I still must see that.

SPIEGEL: The Berlin senator for science, Peter Glotz, wants to give you a job as professor at the Free University. Would that be a forum that would make sense for you?

Bahro: I do not aim for that. If I should make the decision that such a professorship is suitable for making politics... But I do not dare hope that, and then would I have to enter public service, or not?

SPIEGEL: Can you imagine becoming a state employee of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Bahro: I cannot!

SPIEGEL: What groups would you contact to set up a new socialist movement? Will you travel through the Federal Republic giving lectures? Can one expect a manifest or appeal to the unaffiliated leftists to rally around Rudolf Bahro?

Bahro: There are number of leftist-orientated groups and groupings. They all seem to cling very much to certain fragments of theories--this is how it seems to me from a faraway position, I may be wrong. One can dispute that endlessly. I would certainly have to tear myself to pieces to find out to which I should belong. I think the following: If it were possible to achieve a concept beyond all these points of dispute, one could possibly bring some things together.

SPIEGEL: So you want to work out a theoretical platform for the leftist groups that are quarreling with each other to bring all of them under a common denominator?

Bahro: As a theoretical starting point, yes, but then a common political denominator must be found, certain directions in which we want to move practically.

SPIEGEL: Such efforts aimed at organizing the leftists outside the SPD have always failed so far because of the egotism of leftist groups.

Bahro: I know that. I, Rudolf Bahro personally, certainly would not have believed to be capable of that. But I find here an expectation that I created after all, an expectation aimed exactly at that. And now I must try it and risk it--even at the risk of being a politically dead man in the end.

SPIEGEL: Then, too, you must live off something. You were an economic functionary in the GDR. Could you imagine to appear at some time as an economic manager in West German capitalism?

Bahro: This is an absurd idea.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahro, we thank you for this talk.

COMMENTARY ON SECRETARY BROWN'S 'U.S. BORDERS' REMARKS

LD261304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0521 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today takes issue with the latest statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown that his country's borders stretched from "northern Norway to Japan and the Aleutians." The commentary points out that, among other things, the U.S. has 2,500 bases all over the world. The commentary continues:

"The purpose of these bases and troops is to exert political and military pressure against the Soviet Union and the socialist states allied with it, and to blackmail and threaten them. This shows again who issues threats, and how ridiculous the lie is about a 'threat' which, in the anti-Soviet arsenal of imperialism, plays such a decisive role in the attempt to fool its own population." The paper clarifies another aspect of Brown's statement: "The American military announces without a single blush the inclusion of dozens of countries in the global-strategic sense... This is the language of classical imperialism, of gunboat diplomacy and of the 'big stick,' and the language of those who, without scruples, place sovereign states under their tutelage and who would like to divide the world once more into spheres of influence."

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD280817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the executive of the IG Chemie-Papier-Keramik of the FRG's DGB ended a 4-day information trip to the GDR on Friday. The delegation was led by the chairman, Karl Hauenschild. The visit was at the invitation of the FDGB's IG Chemie, Glas und Keramik.

A joint statement notes that relations between the two executives have developed well over the past years. The cooperation made it possible for the two sides to get to know each other and to exchange information. It was agreed to continue relations and to exchange delegations. The two delegations agreed that the further cooperation for peace and detente and to learn about trade union activities in the conditions of different social systems is useful and helpful. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB executive, received the delegation for a discussion, in the course of which topical questions of mutual interest were discussed.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

LD262152 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The GDR and Costa Rica have signed a trade agreement in San Jose. Both sides stressed their interest in expanding foreign trade relations to their mutual advantage.

HONECKER ACCEPTS NEW ZAIRE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD262031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Nazau Makunga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire, to accept the latter's letter of credence. The ambassador conveyed greeting from President Mobutu Sese Seko, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. In the subsequent talk the two sides underlined the will and preparedness of their states to further develop mutual relations in the interest of strengthening peace and for the well-being of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS DRESDEN MILITARY ACADEMY

LD271350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--The military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique which is visiting the GDR today visited the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden. The head of the military academy, Lt Gen Hans Wiesner, explained to the delegation, led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the tasks in the education, training and the further education of highly qualified officer cadres. Here he referred to the fruitful cooperation with 14 military academies of the USSR Armed Forces as well as with military academies of the other fraternal armies. The Mozambique military men will see the sights of Dresden this afternoon.

TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS AIR FORCE SCHOOL

LD271418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--The training of future specialists and heads of military collectives of the National People's Army attracted the interest on Saturday of the Tanzanian military delegation which is presently on a visit to the GDR. The guests visited the Harry Kuhn Air Force and Air Defense Noncommissioned Officers School, where they witnessed the preparation of young members of the army for troop service. Commandant Maj Gen Manfred Troeger said that a training course ended a few days ago with good and very good results. The guests also appeared impressed when they visited teaching laboratories and training establishments for the flight engineer service and for air traffic control.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NATIONAL FRONT OPENS IN BERLIN

LD261430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1051 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The National Council of the GDR National Front met in Berlin this morning. The meeting is chaired by President Prof Dr Erich Correns. The National Council will discuss further tasks in the all-round strengthening of the GDR and the safeguarding of peace.

Those present included the members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Harry Tisch and Egon Krens, as well as party chairmen Ernst Goldenbaum (Democratic Peasants Party), Gerald Goetting (CDU), Dr Manfred Gerlach (Liberal Democratic Party) and other representatives from the government and the GDR's social organizations.

Professor Correns paid tribute to the GDR's consistent development under the leadership of the SED, the result of the work of all citizens. He emphasized that the social forces united in the National Front had always shown and proved themselves as close and reliable companions on the path they helped to fashion. Members of all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front will speak at the meeting.

"The proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker have been met by the Christian citizens with lively approval and have resulted in a positive response by many church dignitaries inside and outside our country," CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting said to the National Council meeting in Berlin today. He condemned the NATO plans to deploy a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territories of West European countries and said that this demanded from all Christians and churches that they adopt a stand, choose sides and take action. "The dangers to peace resulting from these intentions touch the consciences of Christians who feel that they are jointly responsible for peace, for the situation of their loved ones and for the life of coming generations. He who wants to do justice to this joint responsibility must support the Berlin initiative." This historic opportunity also faces the West European Christian Democratic parties which quote Christian responsibility and are frequently represented in the governments of their countries.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB executive, gave the assurance that the 8.7 million members of the FDGB fully support this historic, important peace initiative by the Soviet Union and its allies. Socialism needs peace and creates peace. Harry Tisch emphasized that the question of peace is the primary issue. "Everything that the working people plan in their peaceful work of construction, for the further blossoming and prospering of our socialist homeland, the friendship with our class brothers of the great world-encompassing socialist family of people which has become a matter of the heart to us, and for the social progress of all of mankind--all these efforts are dependent on the maintenance of peace. On behalf of life we mobilize all forces in order to end the arms race." Harry Tisch concluded by stating: "We shall make our concrete contribution toward the maintenance and safeguarding of peace with new deeds for the further all-round strengthening of the GDR with intensified commitment."

The preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary again demonstrated that only socialism is capable of giving youth a true homeland, of giving their lives purpose and content and a secure future. This was stated by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at the meeting of the National Council. If young people in the GDR look into the coming decades they quite naturally are driven by the question: How lasting is peace in Europe and in the world? "The young people of the GDR have therefore welcomed with great joy and satisfaction the important disarmament and peace initiatives which were submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. The youth call on those responsible in the NATO states to desist form the road of furthering the arms race and from striving for military supremacy, and to consider the interests of lasting detente through the road of step-by-step disarmament." Those who reject the peace and disarmament offer reveal themselves before the peoples and the world's youth as enemies of peace and social progress.

Declaration of Intent on Arms

LD261432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Here follows the text of the declaration of intent adopted by the National Council of the National Front today:

Citizens of the GDR! Sign this appeal with your name.
National Council of the GDR National Front.
Declaration of Intent by the German Democratic Republic;
Decisions of Enormous Importance for Our Country, for all the Peoples and States Are at Stake.

Leonid Brezhnev seized a great initiative in Berlin. In agreement with the GDR and the other states of the Warsaw Treaty the Soviet Union will unilaterally reduce its armed forces in central Europe. It is prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range rockets in the western territories of the USSR provided that no additional U.S. medium-range rockets are deployed by NATO in Western Europe. If the safeguarding of peace is at stake then there must be no hesitation. We have not rebuilt our country from ruins so that once again everything disappears into rubble. What has been created by our diligence must not again be destroyed. We support Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiative. We need everywhere common sense and good-will instead of arms mania and war politics. We demand: No new nuclear rockets in Western Europe--instead, steps towards disarmament; no arms race--instead, continuation of detente.

Berlin, October 1979.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION--Berlin (ADN)--On 23 October Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) headed by C. Molom, MPRP Central Committee member and head of a Central Committee department. In a talk held in a cordial atmosphere Werner Jarowinsky informed the guests about the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the great accomplishments scored in connection with the 30th GDR anniversary. The sides stressed the high appreciation of the USSR's and the GDR's peace initiatives by the working people in the two countries. Present at the talk were Hilmar Weiss, department head at the SED Central Committee, and Tserebyin Dabagsuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in the GDR. The delegation acquainted itself in the GDR with experiences of party work in the fields of foreign trade and industry. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

KALLAI ADDRESSES EUROPEAN PEACE FORUM IN BELGIUM

LD282116 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27, (MTI)--MTI reports from De Haan, Belgium: The chair of committee 2 of the International Forum on European Security was taken by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, head of the Hungarian delegation to the meeting. By way of contribution to the discussions on nuclear and other mass destruction weapons Gyula Kallai said: "We all are here today because mankind has arrived in a new and very dangerous phase of the armament race. It is, therefore, our common task to promote military detente and help curb the armament race which threatens the world's peace and wastes the intellectual and material resources of mankind. We intend the use of the power of masses to impress those governments which are still out to hamper consolidation of detente and peaceful coexistence of the countries with different social systems, and which threaten the world's peace. On the other hand, we have to continue to enlighten the masses and rally them to the defence of peace. At this forum we are representing countries with different social structures. We are convinced that the common thoughts and proposals voiced at this meeting will be useful for every government in curtailing armament and promoting disarmament and they will also win wide masses for the defence of peace. Masses, against whose will no policy can long survive and against whom no tendency can prevail in the world."

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BUDAPEST NOTED

Talks With Puja Concluded

LD262046 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)--The talks between Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Christoph A. van der Klaauw, who is staying on an official visit in Hungary, ended in Budapest on Friday.

Accompanied by his host Frigyes Puja, the head of the Dutch diplomacy paid a visit to the Danube-Bend in the afternoon. Present at the Friday programme of Christoph A. van der Klaauw were also Anna Bebrits, Hungarian ambassador in the Hague, as well as Johan Beelaerts van Blokland, Dutch ambassador in Budapest.

Received by Kadar, Aczel

LD272214 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar today received at the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister, who earlier met with Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel in the parliament building. The Netherlands foreign minister concluded his talks yesterday with his host, Frigyes Puja, who was present at today's meetings.

Comments on Visit, Disarmament

LD272216 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27, (MTI)--At an international press conference today at the Budapest Hilton Hotel Christoph van der Klaauw, visiting foreign minister of the Netherlands, praised the mutual commitment of Hungary and Holland to the cause of detente, the intention to further strengthen the relations which had been very good also this far, as well as the frank and open atmosphere of the talks he conducted in Hungary.

After an opening speech by Rezso Banyasz, head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, the leader of Dutch diplomacy who started his career at the embassy of his country in Budapest 27 years ago, spoke warmly about the visible development in all fields of life in Hungary. "Our countries' relations are broadening and strengthening, and the same applies to our cultural cooperation," he added. "The talks I now had in Hungary have confirmed that there is ample opportunity for the two countries [words indistinct] joint third marketing." The foreign minister explained also that from his present visit he was taking back home the plan of additional visits designed to promote mutual relations. He would, he said, convey the invitation from the Hungarian premier to the prime minister of the Netherlands.

Then speaking about international issues of reciprocal interest he underlined that special attention was devoted at the talks to questions of detente, European security. The sides agreed that the cold war era that had marked a negative phase in international relations was over and that the principles and recommendations adopted at the Helsinki meeting were inciting for further constructive work in spite of the occasional halts in their implementation. The parties agreed at the Budapest talks that proposals that hold out the hopes of realistic and concrete agreements and directly serve full implementation of the final act had to be elaborated and submitted to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of European Security and Cooperation.

Speaking about the big global question of mankind Mr van der Klaauw declared: "The Dutch Government is consistently seeking to promote peace and detente as there is no other way leading to either the wellbeing of Europe's people or to resolving the problems of the Third World. The achievements of political detente could be extended to the military sphere as well. The Dutch foreign minister underlined that Holland was not for the conventional solution of armament, but for disarmament based on mutual security. With this position in view the Hague has been studying the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty members and the ones Leonid Brezhnev had made in his Berlin speech and which have since reached the Dutch Government head. These proposals could underlie fresh talks on the reduction of conventional and nuclear armament, and even could be made in these questions at the Madrid meeting.

Foreign Minister's Departure

LD280314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The foreign minister of the Netherlands, who had talks with Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, has left Budapest.

Discussions revealed that the two sides hold similar views on all important questions concerning the international situation and particularly on detente and disarmament. The Hungarian side believes the talks were useful and successful. The foreign minister of the Netherlands has expressed the same view concerning his visit.

Christopher van der Klaauw told a press conference that his talks showed that there were opportunities for joint Hungarian-Netherlands ventures in third markets. The fact that the Hungarian Government had issued an invitation for the prime minister of the Netherlands to visit Hungary also served the development of bilateral relations. According to the Netherlands, decisions on the proposals put forward in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev and the Warsaw Treaty members states in the interests of the reduction of armaments and of detente can be reached at the Madrid conference to be held next year.

The foreign minister of the Netherlands was received today by Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Aczel.

OFFICIALS ATTEND AUSTRIAN ENVOY'S NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD262036 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)--Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador in Budapest of the Austrian Republic, gave a reception at the embassy on Friday on the occasion of his country's National Day. Present at the reception were Sarolta Raffai, vice-president of the National Assembly, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and post, Minister of Health Dr. Emil Schultheisz, as well as several other leading representatives of the Hungarian political, economic and social life. The reception was attended also by a number of heads of members of diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CYPRUS

LD290017 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27, (MTI)--The Cyprian delegation headed by Trade and Industry Minister Andreas Papageorghiou today left Hungary. During his stay the Cyprian minister had talks with Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress on bilateral economic relations and on prospects of their further development. At the end of the talks the sides signed a new trade agreement. Andreas Papageorghiou was received by Deputy Prime Minister Mozsef Marjai and by Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany. The parties exchanged views on the promotion of economic cooperation and discussed steps to this end.

NEMETH, MAROTHY RECEIVE POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION

LD261950 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Friday Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, president of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Polish Socialist Youth Unions. Thereafter the Polish youth delegation called at the headquarters of the Democratic Youth World Federation (WFDY). The guests were received here by President of the WFDY Ernesto Ottone Fernandez, and by General Secretary Miklos Barabas.

The Hungarian and Polish youth delegations met in private on Friday afternoon. The Hungarian delegation was led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union, and the Polish one by Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz. The talks covered issues of cooperation between the two fraternal youth federations.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD291202 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A military delegation, headed by Col Gen Karoly Csemi, secretary of state for defense, has left for Bucharest. The delegation is to participate in the session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--Peter Fulop, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Norway, presented his credentials to King Olav V in Oslo. [Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD]

WARSAW COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN SOUTH KOREA

LD281432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Jan Zakrzewski commentary]

[Text] South Korea, a coup d'etat: It was a palace coup, not a change of regime or of the ruling system. Simply, the prime minister replaced the president who was murdered.

General Pak took power in South Korea in 1961. His rule was a plutocratic one, based on a constitution which he pushed through both houses of parliament, which were under his control, in 1971. The constitution, after a referendum, apparently invested him with absolute, dictatorial power.

Pak was something of an American puppet, supported by the Americans and hated at home. The youth of South Korea had been demonstrating against him for many years. Only last week, the papers reported that there were very serious demonstrations and clashes with police in two South Korean towns.

I do not expect that there will be any important changes of policy at present. Nevertheless, the fate of Pak shows that the patience of the population is wearing thin.

'PROGRAM OF COOPERATION' IN EDUCATION SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD271050 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct (PAP)--A delegation of the Ministry of Education of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh wound up a few days visit to Poland at the invitation of the member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Minister of Education Jozef Tejchma. The Vietnamese guests were acquainted with the Polish system of education. They visited a primary school in Pruszkow near Warsaw called after the Polish-Vietnamese friendship, as well as some other schools and nurseries in Gdansk, Torun and Pruszkov.

The two ministers of education held talks concerning the programme of cooperation in the schooling and upbringing. The sides signed a programme of cooperation for next year designed to consolidate and expand cooperation in the education and upbringing of youth.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRIES MINISTER

LD262230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today Sergey Antonov, Soviet minister of meat and dairy industries, who is currently staying in Poland. The two discussed the achievements and prospects for the further development of cooperation between the meat and dairy industries of the two countries. In particular, the discussions centered on the field of technology and coproduction of equipment for the food sector.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD262232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Soviet Minister of Communications Nikolay Talyzin. They discussed problems concerning the development and improvement of telecommunications and postal services between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as labor sharing in the production of telecommunications equipment.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES DELEGATION OF FRANCE-POLOGNE SOCIETY

LD271402 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct, PAP--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received a delegation of the France-Pologne Society, headed by Professor Maurice Bouvier-Ajam, that has come on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish-French Friendship Society and "Polonia" Society.

At the meeting the sides highly assessed the 35-year-long activity of the society which had been founded by Professor Frederyk Joliot-Curie. On the basis of the heretofore experiences they also discussed the role of the France-Pologne Society and the Polish-French Friendship Society in the broadening of relations and deepening of socio-economic and cultural cooperations between both nations.

The talks were attended by deputy speaker of the Polish Sejm, Chairman of the Polish-French Friendship Society Professor Walina Skibniewska.

The France-Pologne Society celebrates this year the anniversary of the (?deepening) of the traditional ties and friendship linking the Polish and French nations as well as the development of the two nations' cooperation. Formed in the middle of 1944, still in the Nazi occupied Paris, it had been born as a joint movement of Poles and Frenchmen fighting against their common enemy. Among its founders were eminent intellectuals [words indistinct] striving to [words indistinct] of Poland and France, to broaden the political, economic, social and cultural relations. It stood out in defence of the Oder-Neisse frontier. Acting in accordance with its status the society pursues an all-round activity in favour of popularizing Poland's centuries-old heritage and contemporary achievements in the two nations' friendship and cooperation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD261826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received a visiting delegation of the Chamber of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco, led by its president, Dey Ould Sidi Baba. During the meeting, problems affecting the further development of Polish-Moroccan relations, including economic cooperation, were discussed. Another topic of discussion was international problems, particularly concerning security and the strengthening of international peace.

The delegation of Moroccan parliamentarians was also received by deputy chairman of the Council of State, Edward Babiuch. The topics discussed were current issues in Polish-Moroccan relations and cooperation in various spheres, particularly between the two countries' parliaments. Dey Ould Sidi Baba warmly thanked the deputy chairman of the Council of State for the hospitable reception accorded the delegation during its stay in Poland.

JABLONSKI IN MEXICO ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski's activities in Mexico City, see the Mexico section of the 29 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--Vice Premier Jan Szydlak received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the machine building industry, in Warsaw on 23 October and discussed with him the two countries' collaboration in machine building and the possibilities for further expanding their industrial specialization and cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

VERDET RECEIVES VISITING DPRK CHIEF OF STAFF

LD271303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/10/1979--On Saturday, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Lieutenant-General O Kuk-yol, chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, who, together with a military delegation is visiting Romania. On the occasion, an exchange of warm salutes took place between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

During the interview recalled were with satisfaction the relations of close and fruitful collaboration established and continuously developed between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the spirit of the understandings concluded and actions agreed upon in the summit bilateral interviews and in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and collaboration concluded between the two countries.

They also laid stress on the good relations existing between the Romanian Army and the Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, relations continuously developing grounded on mutual esteem and respect in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and democracy.

The interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence and Lieutenant-General Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff.

BURTICA, SPORNIC RECEIVE COSTA RICAN LEGISLATORS

AU261924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1979--On October 26, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with the Costa Rican parliamentary delegation led by Leticia Chacon Jinesta, member of the Union Party, vice-president of the Legislative Assembly, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Highlighted were possibilities for the further expansion of commercial exchanges, of economic, mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation in various domains of interest to the two countries.

The Costa Rican parliamentarians also met Aneta Spornic, Romanian minister of education and instruction.

The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica visited Timis County where they had an interview with Petre Danica, chairman of the county people's council. The guests saw round industrial and arm units, socio-cultural establishment in this part of the country.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU271937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/10/1979--On October 27, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the Malaysian economic delegation, led by Datuk Seri Syed Nahar Shahabuddin, mentri besar [as received] of the State of Kedah, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the talks held on the occasion highlighted were concrete ways and means of intensifying commercial exchanges, bilateral mutually advantageous economic collaboration and cooperation in domains of interest to the two sides.

The same day an aide-memoire on the possibilities of developing and diversifying the relations of economic collaboration between Romania and Malaysia was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SITUATION

AU261937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 26/10/1979--Romania supports the appeal the World Food Council launched for the elaboration of a strategy conducive to deepgoing mutations in the structure of the world food economy. She considers that immediate measures should be undertaken particularly for the growth of the farm output in the developing countries--an essential premise of the achievement of food security.

Presenting his country's stand within the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly where the report of the World Food Council is debated, the Romanian representative stressed the need for further resolute efforts towards the amelioration of the serious state of malnutrition tens upon tens of millions of people in the developing countries have to cope with, towards the narrowing of the good gaps between those countries and the economically advanced ones. The speaker pointed out that, according to Romania's outlook, it would be adequate that a special programme until the year 2000 would be elaborated under the UN aegis with the participation of FAO, FIDA, and the World Bank for the agricultural development of the developing countries. Likewise, the Romanian representative stressed that the developed countries should necessarily adopt measures meant to facilitate the access of the export products of the developing countries to international markets and the expansion of the generalized system of preferences in view of stimulating the economic growth of the poorly developed countries and of recovering the entire world economy.

OPREA RECEIVES USSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU261523 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Kostandov, USSR minister of chemical industry. During the meeting, both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and pointed out the opportunities created by the high rate of development of the two economies for strengthening and expanding those relations on a mutually advantageous bases.

In that respect, the two sides discussed concrete methods for intensifying cooperation in chemistry, equipment for that industry and other economic fields of mutual interest as well as methods for diversifying and increasing the volume of trade exchanges.

MTI CITES HUNGARY'S MARJAI ON COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

LD261128 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI)--Organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, professional lectures within the programmes of the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days began on Thursday in Cluj, Romania.

Hungarian specialists held the first eight lectures dealing with energetics, the operation of smelting furnaces, the development of rubber industry, the manufacture of illuminating installations, research and production of medicine, medical precision engineering and the novelties of machine-tool industry, and related the achievements and plans of the Hungarian industry research. The programmes will continue with further lectures on Friday.

As MTI's correspondent in Bucharest reports:

Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, who participated at the programmes of the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days, at the head of a delegation, and who, as has been reported, returned to Budapest from Romania on Thursday, held talks with leading personalities in Bucharest on the two countries' relations. He opened the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days. He visited the heavy machine factory in the Romanian capital and also viewed the Bucharest furniture industry exhibition. On occasion of the opening of the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days, Jozsef Marjai, in his speeches held in Bucharest and Cluj, stressed that the development of the socialist countries' economic integration, the attainment of mutual advantages deriving from the socialist international division of labour, are the basic interests of all the socialist countries. He pointed out that economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and Romania are determined by the general regularities of the socialist countries' development, and by the mutually developed principles of the CMEA member countries' political and economic co-operation. The further development of the CMEA member countries' bilateral and many sided cooperation demands the exploration and application of new methods and possibilities. "In the realization of our joint tasks, in accomplishing our endeavours, we count on the bilateral cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania," he said.

Speaking of the Hungarian-Romanian economic relations, he stated: Cooperation is developing dynamically, goods traffic, compared to the previous five-year plan period, is to double now. But in the future it is essential to increase the proportionate shares of the mutual deliveries, deriving from production specialization and cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai went on to stress that along with economic cooperation's development, widening ties in the education, cultural and touristic areas was equally important, as well as the promotion of the even wider relations between the two countries. In this, further possibilities can be provided by the extension of the economic cooperation of the borderline counties.

Nicolae Constantin, Romanian vice-premier, greeted the Hungarian programme and outlined the energetic development of the economic relations between the two countries. The turnover of goods will double in the present five-year plan period compared with that of the 1971-75 plan term. He emphasized the significance of the production cooperations and specializations. He stressed: The Hungarian Days provide possibilities to get better acquainted with each other's results, work and experiences and for the development of cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETING

AU261826 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], today chaired a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council. The Executive Bureau decided to convene a SUF National Council plenum on 1 November 1979. The plenum will discuss draft documents for the 12th RCP Congress. The Executive Bureau also adopted proposals to be submitted for discussion and approval of the SUF National Council on convening the SUF congress.

ALBANIAN WRITERS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KOSOVO

LD290450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--At the invitation of the writers society of Kosovo, a delegation of the Union Writers and Artists of the People's Socialist Republic of Algania arrived today on a visit of several days to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The delegation, which is led by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the union, and representatives of the writers society of Kosovo will have talks on cooperation between the two organizations.

GREEK ARMY COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD281852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Ionnis Davos, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Greece, arrived this evening at the head of a Greek military delegation on an official and and friendly visit to our country and to our armed forces. At Batajnica Airport, the guests from friendly neighboring Greece were welcomed by Adml Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army chief of the general staff; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dusan Pekic; Vice Adml Veljko Dokmanovic; Maj Gen Djordje Novosel; and by other Yugoslav People's Army officers.

The welcoming ceremony at the airport was also attended by Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, Greek ambassador in Yugoslavia, and by Dhimitrios Papanestoras, military, naval and air force attache. While in our country, General Davos and his delegation will visit some units and installations of the Yugaslav People's Army and have talks with high-ranking military leaders.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MADRID

For TANJUG accounts of the visit to Madrid by an LCY delegation, led by Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac, see the Spain section of the 26 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION

Communique on Visit

LD281442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A communique has been published in Belgrade today, in connection with the visit by the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] delegation, which states:

"At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Henk Hoekstra, president of the CPN, visited our country from 24 to 28 October 1979. With him was Jan Deboo, member of the OPN Central Committee.

"Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other functionaries of the LCY held talks with Henk Hoekstra and Jan Deboo in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"During their stay in Yugoslavia, the comrades from Holland visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, where they acquainted themselves with the development and achievements of this republic. On this occasion they had talks with Boro Denkov, secretary of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and other leaders of the Macedonian League of Communists.

"In a friendly atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, which characterized the talks, the representatives of the LCY and CPN informed each other about the policies and activities of the two parties, both in their own countries and at the international level.

"A broad exchange of views was carried out on topical issues of peace and equal international cooperation; the preservation, deepening and expansion of the process of relaxation of international tension; the strengthening of international security; international development; and other important and current questions of international relations.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction the existence of broad agreement and great similarity of views on all the issues of international relations examined. Particular attention was devoted to questions of the relaxation of tension and the problems with which this process is confronted. It was assessed that relaxation is the only way toward the strengthening of peace, equal cooperation and security. Both sides underlined the need for new efforts by the countries which are in favor of these goals and all progressive and democratic forces so that relaxation should be renewed and spread to all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations. A high appraisal was given of the results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana as a major event in international life and an important contribution and stimulus to the struggle for the democratization of international political and economic relations, for the solving of the problems of peace, detente, security and development in the world.

"The representatives of the LCY and CPN exchanged views on topical questions concerning the situation and development of relations in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. They affirmed their conviction that the strengthening of internationalist cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties is possible only on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the equality and sovereign independence of every party, noninterference, responsibility toward their own working class and people and respect for differences in views and for the freedom to choose their paths in the struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism. They also advocated a constructive and principled discussion and the expansion of cooperation between all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world.

"The representatives of the CPN and LCY expressed satisfaction that this meeting and the talks, which they assessed as substantive and mutually useful, had taken place. In this meeting they see the beginnings of the further deepening of relations between the two parties. They are willing for these relations and the cooperation between the LCY and the CPN to develop in all spheres and at all levels."

End of Visit

LD281444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Henk Hoekstra, president of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN], and Jan Deboo, member of the CPN Central Committee and secretary for international relations in the CPN, left Belgrade this morning after a visit lasting several days in our country, which was made at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The guests were seen off at Belgrade airport by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PRC DELEGATION LED BY HUNAG ZHEN DEPARTS

LD272218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 27 (TANJUG)--A Chinese delegation, headed by Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, left Belgrade today after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation was seen off by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Member and Federal Secretary for Justice and Organisation of Federal Administration Luka Banovic.

TITO APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

LD261256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic has signed a decree appointing Budimir Loncar as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the United States.

Budimir Loncar has until now been under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and before that he was the ambassador to the FRG.

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU272030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Opening our regular Saturday international review, we will first speak about our country's cooperation with its neighbors. In the past period cooperation has been truly very lively and very substantive. Thus it was announced a few days ago that at the beginning of next month President Tito would visit Romania. Toward the end of last week in Vienna Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks with highest representatives of Austria. That event followed the extraordinarily important visit of Italian President Pertini to our country. Let us add that a SAWPY delegation, headed by President Todo Kurtovic, is visiting Bulgaria and that in recent days in Athens the mixed [Yugoslav-Greek] committee discussed the advancement of Yugoslav-Greek economic relations. Milorad Denda discusses the very lively activity of our country to strengthen cooperation with its neighbors, with neighboring countries:

The noteworthy activity of our country in its contacts with its neighbors is only a practical confirmation of the permanent Yugoslav orientation toward constantly developing, enriching and advancing good-neighborly relations and cooperation. The policy of good-neighborly relations is an important part of Yugoslavia's participation in international affairs and is inspired by the aspiration to have increasingly better relations with neighbors and, wherever there are difficulties and problems, to search for solutions to overcome those difficulties. And in that connection, just as in all other instances, Yugoslavia is guided by the nonalined policy and by all those principles which clear the way to trust and understanding. It implies a development of relations based on equality, on complete mutual respect and consideration, on independence and noninterference and on respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The differences existing between neighbors or their different internal systems and international positions cannot be an obstacle to the relations conceived in that manner. Yugoslav-Italian relations, which have grown from former disputes and tensions into rich ties of friendship with great achievements in mutual cooperation, thanks to a mutual desire and readiness to find ways for the two countries to live as good neighbors, provide convincing evidence that that is true. That was also confirmed among other things during the recent visit of Italian President Pertini to Yugoslavia, when the importance of the relations between the two Adriatic neighbors within a wider European framework was pointed out during talks with President Tito.

Josip Vrhovec's recent visit to Vienna confirmed an already previously known fact that Yugoslavia and Austria have very substantive bilateral cooperation in many fields and that they can advance their cooperation even more in the international field on the basis of their many points of convergence and similar views. The fact is that the two countries have already been successfully cooperating for some time within the framework of the group of nonalined and neutral European countries in efforts to strengthen the process of European security and cooperation. On the other hand Vrhovec's visit also provided an opportunity to point out the importance of advancing the position and the rights of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, which should represent a firm bridge for Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation. The possibility of seeking and finding, through constructive dialog, solutions concerning the position and the rights of our minorities must be seen in the readiness of the two countries to strengthen their good-neighborly cooperation.

Positive good-neighborly cooperation is also maintained with our northern neighbor, Hungary. And Todo Kurtovic's visit to Bulgaria, as part of the international activity of the Socialist Alliance, also attests to our country's readiness to promote cooperation with neighbors. As far as Bulgaria is concerned, it is known that Yugoslavia advocates an expansion of relations and cooperation and an open dialog on disputed questions. However, the solution to those questions will depend on the readiness of the Bulgarian side to renounce views disputing the existence of the Macedonian people.

The recent visit of Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, to Tirana represents an important element in Yugoslav-Albanian relations and the visit will undoubtedly contribute to further developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality.

The announced meeting of Presidents Tito and Ceausescu in Romania in the very near future also has an important and significant place in the picture of Yugoslavia's activity in strengthening and building good-neighborly relations. The traditional meetings of statesmen of the two countries, which have been held annually for a long time, have always provided a strong impetus to the already successful cooperation to constantly achieve new results. It will also be an opportunity for talks on important international questions. On those the views of the two countries are frequently similar, just as the two countries jointly strive to strengthen peace, security and cooperation, based on equality in Europe and the world.

PORICE CITIZENS CONDEMN UNACCEPTABLE STATEMENTS BY MUSLIM CLERGY

LD272120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--The people of the Porice local community in the municipality of Bugojno are most energetically condemning and rejecting the unacceptable statements made by the mufti of Belgrade, Hamdija Jusufspahic, and the hojjat reis-ul-ulema's adviser, Hussein Djozo, at a religious gathering held on the occasion of the opening of a mosque in this community.

The statements of the two religious officials represent a crude attack on brotherhood and unity and on socialist unity, as well as on everything that has been achieved because of brotherhood, unity and togetherness. These conclusions were unanimously adopted by the delegates of the conference of the Socialist Alliance and the Assembly of the Porice local community at a session held last night at the request and initiative of the citizens of this local community.

The reason for last night's open and spontaneous discussions were the statements by the two religious officials, Djozo and Jusufspahic, at the aforementioned gathering which, unlike everything else that took place on this occasion, exceeded the limits prescribed by the Constitution and law with regard to religious acts. The statements represent crude, hostile political agitation. For example, as was stressed last night, Djozo kept addressing himself to "brother Muslims," stressing in particular "that the Muslims in Yugoslavia and the world are today at a historical juncture due to the beginning of Islam's 15th century." In connection with an article by Dervis Susic, the mufti of Belgrade pronounced his "judgement" with the following words: We are all insulted by what the newspaper OSLOBODJENJE has recently written. Describing Susic's article as stirring up trouble, he stated directly that he "who stirs up trouble is an enemy of this society. He is a sick man and should be treated."

As was said last night, the population of Porice sees the "messages" of the two religious officials, and in particular their manner of addressing the gathering as "brother Muslims," a gathering to which members of all three denominations were invited, as an unacceptable attempt to separate Muslims, both believers and atheists, from other nationalities and denominations and to sow dissent and quarrels among them. All the speakers at last night's session, in discussing the political situation in their local community and in our society, stressed that the words of the two officials had been spoken "at the wrong place, to the wrong people and at a wrong time."

Brotherhood, unity and togetherness on this soil have deep living roots and no political provocateurs of any kind, whether in religious garb or not, can sever them.

In joining the condemnations, Mustafa Nurkic, the imam of the Bugojno mosque and member of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that brotherhood and unity as well as the 1.7 million victims of the war represent the sacred thing for every honest believer, regardless of his religion. There is no place in our society for those who do not consider this sacred, the imam of Bugojno stressed. Nurkic also said that many believers turned to him after the meeting and expressed their disatisfaction with the actions of the two religious officials and stressed that such people should not wear priestly attire because people do not want officials who assess and divide people according to their religious convictions, but those who respect people according to their deeds and actions as, after all, is the case in our society.

In stressing that everything that has been achieved in the past in this local community has been achieved primarily through the joint efforts of Muslims, Croats and Serbs, the delegates of Porice also said last night that the comprehensive development of the surrounding area in which over 30 percent of the population is employed and in which there is highly developed social and political life, is also indicated by many recognitions which society has extended to the population of this community for their devoted work. The delegates also stressed that the implementation of their ambitious plans primarily depend in the next medium-term period on the degree of their togetherness.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMUNISTS SET TASKS FOR COLLECTIVE WORK

AU271712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 79 pp 3-4 AU

[Marjan Marinic and Fehmija Nikocevic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 15 October--"At its session today the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina determined the tasks of the league in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on advancing collective work and responsibility and introducing a 1-year mandate for president or chairman." In his introductory report at the session Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said among other things that "it is necessary to be realistic and bear in mind that collective work and responsibility threaten the monopolies of individuals and groups and that therefore there is no need to be surprised to see that this action has encountered and continues to encounter the resistance and opposition of the conservative consciousness, of bureaucratized individuals and groups and of various dogmatists and technocrats."

The proposal of the tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative was published and submitted to public discussion in the middle of August. The working group for the preparation of the session of the Central Committee formulated a number of amendments to the proposal on the basis of suggestions made during the public discussion. Thus "the amendment concerning the position of chairman states that the communists will endeavor to insure that the position of chairman will be introduced in all those instances in which the nature of the tasks involved requires and allows it and that will include such positions as that of chairman of the communist worker aktiv, chairman of the topical conference and so forth" Amendments have also been prepared for those sections of the document which deal with personal responsibility, prevention of professionalization of political offices, sectarianism and political coordination.

"Because, in the public discussion all communal committees of the League of Communists declared themselves in favor of electing communal committees instead of communal conferences of the League of Communists, the working group which prepared the draft amendments to the document on collective work and responsibility also adopted the view that instead of communal conferences, communal committees will be elected on the basis and the same principles which were valid for the election of conferences.

"The communal committee will elect a presidium as its political executive organ and also its own president, who will preside over the work of the committee and over the work of the presidium during his 1-year term of office. The presidium of the communal committee will elect a secretary of the presidium and an appropriate number of executive secretaries for a 2-year term of office." The statute of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the statutory decisions of the communal conferences of the league will be amended in accordance with the changes resulting from President Tito's initiative. "As to amendments to the republican Constitution it was pointed out at the session that the necessary amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina would have to be completed by July or, at the latest, by the end of 1980.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDIUM ON 'HOSTILE NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES'

LD262112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo-- Today's session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium was chaired by Nikola Stojanovic.

The tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative regarding the advancement of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of a 1-year mandate for president or chairman of the SAWP, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Veterans Associations and the Conference of Socialist Youth of Bosnia-Hercegovina were examined.

The Presidium was also informed about certain recent attempts at hostile nationalistic activity, stemming in particular from an identification of the national with religious life and an uncritical attitude toward certain phenomena and personalities from the past and toward certain current theses regarding allegedly revolutionary factors, the sources of which do not lie in the historic revolutionary role of the working class and its historic allies. The Presidium was also informed about the activity of League of Communist members and all working people and citizens directed toward countering these attempts.

BALTIC ADDRESSES TRNJE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS SESSION

LD270913 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, took part last night in the work of the Trnje League of Communists Municipal Conference in Zagreb. Speaking about the problem of activating the rank and file and about the content of work of the basic organisations of the League of Communists, Milutin Baltic stressed the need for communists active in the economy to radically change their attitude toward income-related developments and the delegate system, the latter being the main instrument for the successfully overcoming of all the contradictions in self-managing associated labor. The consistent implementation of economic stabilization measures must become an imperative in the work of all the members of the League of Communists, because it is the central aspect of political stability. It is the duty of communists to overcome all perceived disharmonies.

With regard to the activities of the religious communities, communists must idenitfy clearly all those manifestations which conceal definite political ambitions. Who is or is not a believer is not important, but a position must be taken against that part of the church hierarchy whose activity runs counter to our socialist aspirations. Milutin Baltic stressed that in this connection it is necessary to do more work on the ideological preparation of communists in the course of the forthcoming election activities.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP COMMITTEE PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR POSTS

LD270859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference Coordination Committee for questions of cadre policy has proposed Radivoje Brajovic, vice president of the republic's Assembly, as a candidate for president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The post of president of the republican Assembly became vacant as a result of the recent death of Budislav Soskic.

As the election of Dobroslav Culafic as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium means the post of president of the Federal Council of the SFRY Assembly has become vacant, the Coordination Committee has proposed Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, delegate in the Federal Council, as a candidate for this post.

SRZENTIC INTERVIEWED ON SELF-MANAGEMENT IN MONTENEGRO

LD282246 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communist of Montenegro, has given the TANJUG Editorial Board an extensive interview on the activities of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the development of socialist self-managing relations on the basis of the decisions of the party congresses. In his words, although this orientation is not being implemented without some resistance, it is nevertheless the dominant feature in the action of the League of Communists. With due respect for the results achieved, these relations should be promoted in every social environment in a concrete manner. Parallel with this, it is necessary, for the purpose of obtaining greater efficiency, to promote the contents and methods of our political work continually.

Such activities are also being felt increasingly in the League of Communists of Montenegro. In particular, we have set in motion the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in the power and building industries. Furthermore, we have the same in the acquisition and distribution of income and in other spheres, particularly in the stabilization action. What is ahead of us is the working out of new medium-term plans. In this activity it is necessary above all to analyze the results achieved so far and then determine the future directions of development.

Vojo Srzentic also spoke about alleviating the consequences of the earthquake in some areas of Montenegro. He stressed in particular that it was necessary to resolve as soon as possible the accomodation of the population and the revival of economic activity.

PRESS REPORTS, COMMENTS ON SERBIAN ACADEMY DISPUTE

AU241920 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian, issue No 1501, on 14 October on pages 15-16 carries a 1,350-word letter from Prof Vladimir Dedijer, regular member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia. Introducing the letter in a brief editorial note, NIN explains that it was "in connection with the announcement made by Prof Vojislav Djuric, vice president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia, at the academy's formal session on 9 October--at which the newly elected academicians read their inauguration addresses--that academician Vladimir Dedijer could not appear to read his address because he was ill," that NIN requested Vladimir Dedijer "to say something about the contents of his address entitled 'The Partisan Cult of Self-Sacrifice.'" The present letter was received in reply to this request, NIN says.

In his letter Dedijer says that "the explanation by Comrade Djuric is only partly correct" but adds that his health and particularly his eyesight and his heart have deteriorated considerably in the last 10 days and that it was on the advice of his physicians and of Dr Pavle Savid, president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia, that he decided against appearing at the aforementioned formal session of the academy. However, Dr Savid also instructed him, he says, "to find someone else to read his address instead" of him. Following his vain attempt to recruit a member of the Belgrade National Theater, he requested his friend Rudolf Rizman, who immediately flew to Belgrade from Ljubljana to read Dedijer's address at the academy's session. But on the eve of the session Dedijer was officially informed by the academy, as he reports in his letter, that no one from outside the academy could be allowed to read his address. His subsequent last minute efforts to find someone at the academy to do this for him failed and, he writes in his letter, "at the end it was in a shrewd manner that the reading of my address was prevented."

Dedijer further writes: "I want to point out that Djuric, vice president of the academy, and I have completely diametrical concepts of equality between the Serbs 'from beyond' [the borders of Serbia proper], as he calls us, and the Serbs from Serbia proper. On several occasions he has even made derisive remarks about us Serbs 'from beyond.'" Dedijer also reports that Vice President Djuric "has sought to nominate as many candidates for the academy's membership as possible from among the Serbs of Serbia proper." Referring again to the fact that his Slovene friend, Rudolf Rizman, was prevented from appearing at the academy's session on his behalf, Dedijer concludes the letter by pointing out that "the ties between the Slovene and the Serbian peoples are too strong to be undermined by this small incident. But," he says, "it is indeed a sad thing to see when some lost intellectual of ours in Serbia reverts to the parochialism of Duke Milos" [Serbian duke 1815-39 and 1858-60] and begins in this style "to thunder against all the cursed 'outsiders.'"

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 October on page six carries a 580-word TANJUG article reviewing the above letter of Dedijer as well as Dedijer's statement to VECERNJE NOVOSTI in the same connection. According to POLITIKA, in his statement to VECERNJE NOVOSTI Dedijer said that "the academy is enslaved by obsolete regulations and is maintaining a tradition for the sake of tradition."

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 13 October on page 10 carries a 650-word article by Momcilo Stojanovic entitled "Belgrade Talks: Unread Speech," in which it also reviews the same letter to NIN from Dedijer, saying that in this letter "Dedijer is explaining why his speech was not read at the session of the Serbian academy but at the same time he is also accusing Vice President Djuric of nationalist concepts and activities."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 October on page 10 carries an 800-word text of the statement issued by the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia in reply to Dedijer's letter to NIN. In this statement the academy stresses that the inauguration addresses were read in accordance with the provisions of the academy's statutes and according to tradition and that all decisions concerning Dedijer's requests in connection with his address were made "personally by President Savic" with due respect for the academy's statute and its established customs. It also refutes as untrue Dedijer's accusations that Vice President Djuric prevented the election of Serbs from beyond the borders of Serbia proper as members of the academy. "In the last 10 years Academician Dedijer has not uttered a single word" at the general assemblies of the academy, the statement charges, and now that he has been elected a regular member of the academy he criticizes the academy through the press. It also reproaches NIN for having sought an explanation why Dedijer did not read his inauguration address only from Dedijer and not also from the academy and for having "recommended" Dedijer's letter to its readers. TANJUG and VECERNJE NOVOSTI acted in a similar manner, the academy says in its statement.

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian, issue No 1502, on 21 October on page 14 carries the same statement by the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia and in a brief editorial note following the statement comments that NIN did not consider it necessary to request the academy to explain the reasons for Dedijer's absence at the 9 October formal session since Vice President Djuric gave an explanation at the session itself. NIN also believes that "invoking the academy's statute of 1886 is no real argument in any discussions of this kind."

In the same issue NIN also carries on page 15 a new 1,150-word letter from Academician Vladimir Dedijer answering the above statement of the academy by stating his facts in this connection. He recalls that "the interpreters of 'tradition' mobilized themselves" to prevent the reading of his address at the academy's session.

Noting that in its statement the academy claims that during they last 10 years he has avoided all criticism of the academy only to be elected as regular member and that, as soon as he was elected, he attacked the academy through information media, Dedijer says: "I wish to remind the Presidium of the academy that in this connection it is treading on dangerous waters; It is introducing the infamous principle of 'moral fitness' which does not exist in our constitution." He recalls his work as president of Bertram Russell's court and the fact that in 1978 and 1979 he was engaged in the evaluation of the consequences of the application of such a principle in the FRG.

He asks: "Does the Presidium of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia think that I am such a moral freak that I would judge the German state in the FRG but suffer moral humiliation in my own country quietly as a lamb?"

He then lists several previous instances in which he openly criticized the work of the academy and particularly stresses his close friendship and agreement with Dr Pavle Savic, president of the academy. "It is painful for me to see in the statement of the Presidium of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Serbia someone's intent to make Pavle Savio and me mortal enemies and to destroy a friendship that has lasted 60 years." He concluded by requesting NIN to publish his open letter to Dr Pavle Savic in its next issue.

POLITIKA SCORES DJILAS' 'IMPERMISSIBLE ACTIVITY'

LD152210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Following the report on the sentences passed on M. Djilas, D. Ignjatovic and M. Selic (Mihajlov, the fourth author, is not in our country), editors and collaborators of the illegal magazine CASOVNIK, who sold their literary product in cafes and public places and then in all haste got in touch with journalists working for foreign papers and agencies, who then commented on their unlawful actions as "testing the patience of the authorities," POLITIKA tommorrow carries a commentary entitled "Provocation in a 'Literary' Garb."

As is known, POLITIKA says, these are the people who because of their enemy activity and propaganda clashed with our laws. Although Dragoljub Ignjatovic figured as the editor of the CASOVNIK, the real editor of spiritual father of this "literary" publication is Milovan Djilas. CASOVNIK is far removed from literature, and it therefore represents a clear and deliberate political provocation. The obvious proof that this is so, POLITIKA says, lies in the fact that it was immediately distributed to the journalists of some Western papers and agencies who commented on the illegal action in the way already described.

Having recalled Djilas' actions up to now, in his propaganda activity against our society, against socialism, self-management and our country's nonalined policy over a period of many years, POLITIKA says that it was recently pointed out to him by our organs of authority that such activity could again bring him by our organs of authority that such activity could again bring him into conflict with positive Yugoslav legislation. However, despite these warnings he has continued with his impermissible activity. For several years Djilas has been giving interviews, making statements and writing articles to several of the same foreign journalists, in which he has inaccurately and tendentiously depicted the situation in our country. On such occasions the purpose of his actions, the POLITIKA commentary says, has, as a rule, been calculated to discredity what is socialist and progressive.

Providing an account of Djilas' "actions" in the foreign press over recent years, POLITIKA notes that belittling and negating self-management has become one of the constants in Djilas' enemy propaganda.

He advocates a system in which even those who are open opponents of the ideology and policy of the LCY can operate in an unhampered way. In speaking against self-management he acts at the same time against the Yugoslav policy of nonalinement, as he did in the Rome weekly "PANORAMA" of 19 September 1978.

The commentary goes on to note that this and similar anti-Yugoslav actions are unfortunately supported by numbers of papers abroad. Recently, the commentary says, Djilas has had contacts with those individuals who answered for various political crimes before courts, or who in various ways manifested their enemy activity. In addition to meetings with national extremists in Zagreb and in Belgrade, during which he granted interviews to the foreign press, Djilas has also been receiving letters from extremist Chetnik terrorists offering him "cooperation". In an interview to Radio Free Europe, POLITIKA recalls, Milovan Djilas said that he did not opt "for this or that group: In fact I cooperate--as far as my possibilities allow-- with everyone." All this indubitably suggests, POLITIKA says, that Djilas' enemy activity and his role in encouraging such activity against Yugoslavia and encouraging other individuals and groups are becoming increasingly conspicuous. In his frequent attacks on our country through foreign information media, and in his contacts in our country, he is already openly acting in this role.

Djilas' anti-Yugoslav activity, the POLITIKA commentary concludes, has been pointed out to him on several occasions. Despite these warnings, through his activity he has overstepped the mark. Therefore, the question that must be asked is: How long does Djilas, with this kind of conduct, intend to defy the democratic patience of our public?

TANJUG REPORTS ON STATE OF 'NOTHING MUST SURPRISE US' EXERCISE

LD252325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Nis--all citizens and other subjects of social self-protection in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities and the intermunicipal regional community in the NIS region were fully prepared for the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action, which is now in full swing.

All the intensified activities of the "Blue Forces"--dissemination of leaflets, threatening letters and preparations for subversive actions--end up in the headquarters of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise or in the secretariats for internal affairs.

The whole region is in a state of readiness. There are innumerable examples of speedy organization in the efficient uncovering and suppression of the activities of the "Blue Forces." In the elementary school in Blac children pioneers on duty discovered a member of the "Blue Forces" and reported him to the security organs. The security organs succeeded in uncovering a complete network of collaborators of the "Blue Forces" and an important center of the "Blue," in which they seized a large amount of propaganda material.

In Pirot the appearance of the "Blue" in the area of Pirot and the preparation of citizens and working people for the carrying out of the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection were marked by the publication of a special newspaper, "SLOBODA," and the broadcasting of a special radio program.

Since the activities of the "Blue Forces" may be expected to continue in the region, all the subjects of self-protection in the area have stepped up their vigilance and readiness.

TACTICAL EXERCISE IN PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN MORAVA

LD262206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leskovac--The South-79 combined tactical exercise is in progress in 13 municipalities of the southern Morava region. The activity of sociopolitical communities in this part of Serbia is in line with the aims and tasks of all-people's defense, social self-protection and security.

All citizens and working people, according to authoritative assessments, are demonstrating exceptional mobility and vigilance by consistently implementing the tasks defined by the exercise program. The activity in organizations of associated labor and local communities is particularly stressed. Constructive discussions are held every day concerning the most efficient and consistent possible implementation of all measures of security and self-protection.

In the southern Morava region, eight members of the "B" side, that is, the "Blues" have been captured and identified. The activity of four people on the Blue side in Leskovac, including the head of the group, has been thwarted. They were captured as they were meeting to agree on new actions. In addition to Leskovac, this group operated in the area of Bojnik and Lebane. Three members of the group were captured in Vlasotince and one in Presevo.

Vigilance has been increased in all areas in this part of the republic. Reconnaissance duties and round-the-clock watches have been organized and other measures taken in line with the tasks of security and all-people's defense. Pioneers and schoolchildren of this area are carrying out their part of the tasks of self-protection and security with enthusiasm and success.

BRIEFS

USSR UNIVERSITIES DELEGATION--Yesterday Krsto Bulajic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, received a delegation of rectors of Soviet universities headed by Vitaliy Ivanovic Krutov, chairman of the Scientific-Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The delegation attended the Third Conference of Rectors of Yugoslav and Soviet Universities. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

SHIP FOR PRC--Today the Rijeka Treci Maj shipyard launched the ship (Joui Ji III) for the PRC merchant fleet. This is one of the series of 15 cargo ships, each with a cargo carrying capacity of 5,000 tons, ordered by the PRC import-export corporation from the Yugoslav Split, Uljanik and Treci Maj shipyards. The engines for the ships will be supplied by the Karlovac Jugoturbina factory. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 14 AU]

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN TRADE--In the first 9 months this year Yugoslavia's exports and imports totaled 83 and 171 billion dinars, respectively, marking increases of 14 and 31 percent, respectively, as compared with the same period in 1978. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 9 AU]